

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 21st October, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 17th October, states that the *London Times* has lately published a series of articles on the armament of the Native States, arguing that the armament is too large and should be reduced. Looking at the universal peace which reigns in the country at present, the armies maintained by those States cannot but be considered as far beyond their requirements. The troops are, as a rule, half-disciplined and very inferior to British troops in efficiency. The maintenance of such costly armaments by the native princes must be attributed to their strong love of show and pomp. Any pressure brought to bear on them by the paramount power for the reduction of their forces would be very unwelcome to them. Hence, in the *Akhbár's* opinion, the best policy would be to turn the armies in question into an auxiliary force. They should be placed under European officers, as has been already done in Mysore and Baroda, and made more

Circulation,
605 copies.

Armies of Native States.

efficient. The Government should freely employ them in its wars in Asia and Europe. This policy, to which the feudatory chiefs would readily agree, would strengthen the ties of friendship between them and the Government and raise British prestige in Europe. In that case it might be also possible to reduce the imperial army. At present, danger is only apprehended from the north-west. It is necessary to fortify the frontier as much as possible. The *Akhbar* would even go the length of recommending the construction of an iron wall along the whole north-west frontier in order to be free from all anxiety. The native chiefs should make it a point to improve the internal administration of their States and to promote the welfare of their subjects. If the condition of the people is unsatisfactory, the maintenance of a large armament is worse than useless.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 17th October, states that the majority of English newspapers, lately received from home, declare that, though Lord Ripon is personally a very good man, his administration has not been successful or popular. Evidently the English journalists have been deceived by the misrepresentations of their countrymen out here. It is absolutely necessary that the public mind at home should be disabused, otherwise a Viceroy of Lord Ripon's type may not be sent out in future. A large number of memorials should be forwarded to him from all parts of the country at the time of his departure, in order that the British public may be able to judge with what feelings of love and gratitude he is regarded by the native population. Moreover, a movement should be set on foot for the establishment of memorials.

The same paper, of the 15th October, has another long article on Lord Ripon. The *Hindustani* states that it is almost needless to

The same.

say that the natives view the impending departure of His Lordship with deep concern and grief. We have had no Governor-General like him since the days of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Canning. He has shown how India may be governed for the Indians. His name has become a household word in this country. He has not been able to do all he had intended to do owing to Anglo-Indian opposition, but even what he has done reflects great credit on him. The *Hindustani* copies a list of the thirty-four principal measures of his government from the *Bombay Samachar*, and remarks that it is the paramount duty of the natives to commemorate the services of such a great benefactor in a suitable form. In honouring him they would be only honouring themselves.

The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 20th October, refers to some of the chief measures of Lord Ripon's government, and remarks that

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

The same.

few other Governors-General have done so much for the natives. The writer in the *United India* lays himself open to the charge of ingratitude by finding fault with His Lordship's administration. His detractors will be able to appreciate his merits after he has left this country. The value of a thing is best known by the want of it.

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 8th October, states that no less than twenty six Governors-General have been sent out to this country

Circulation,
350 copies.

The same.

from England since the establishment of British rule here. Of them, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Cornwallis, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Lord Canning acquired great renown and bestowed many benefits on this country. But Lord Ripon has thrown all of them into the shade. He has laid a good foundation on which the superstructure of our prosperity may be raised in future. The *Sudha* urges that the natives should forward addresses to him from all parts of the country at the time of his departure home.

Circulation,
600 copies.

This *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 19th October, states that the native press has enjoyed peace and freedom under Lord Ripon's government. It remains to be seen what its condition will be under the next administration. But the signs are not very encouraging. The Anglo-Indian press, to which the vernacular press is an eye-sore, has already raised a clamour against the latter. There is reason to fear that Lord Dufferin, who is reported to be a popularity-hunter, may be induced to revive the Gagging Act. Hence the native journalists should be always on their guard in their utterances. They should think twice before they speak. As regards the establishment of a memorial by the members of the native press in honour of the retiring Viceroy, the *Hindustani* is of opinion that they should start a native journal in England by public subscription in commemoration of his services in this country. Such a journal would be very useful in checking the spread of false information by the English press about Indian affairs and in ventilating the grievances of natives at home.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rasht-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th October, states that the natives deeply regretted the early retirement of Sir Evelyn Baring from the office of Financial Minister. But they have found a worthy successor to him in Sir Auckland Colvin. Sir Auckland, who is a well-known civilian of the North-Western Provinces, greatly added to his fame by his important services in Egypt. He has great sympathy with the children of the soil, and this is the secret of his popularity. The deputation of Maulvi Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan to Egypt is due to his recommendation, for which the natives, especially the Musalmāns, should be very thankful to him. Some persons find fault with him for his conduct in connection with the Ilbert Bill, but perhaps the compromise brought about through his efforts was the best solution of the difficulty under the circumstances. Our countrymen have

perhaps no better friend in the Viceroy's Council than Sir Auckland.

The same paper states that it is believed that Lord Ripon is preparing a memorandum of useful suggestions for his successor. Among other things he will advise Lord Dufferin to learn the vernacular languages, in order that he may be able to read vernacular newspapers, which are a true exponent of the native public opinion. The retiring Viceroy has come to the conclusion that the English translations of vernacular newspapers are wrong and misleading. During his late visit to Simla the editor made the same complaint to the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary, who declared that good translators were very scarce.

The same paper, referring to its previous article on the tone of the native press, remarks that it does not mean that the native newspapers should only sing the praises of Government and express their satisfaction at its every measure. It only means that their criticisms should be just, fair, and moderate. They should not allow their freedom of speech to degenerate into license. Nothing can be more reprehensible than to indulge in scurrilous language in order to acquire notoriety among ignorant persons. True, even a most ardent admirer of Government cannot contend that the present system of administration is perfect and needs no reform, but no one can be justified in exaggerating its faults and in making unjust attacks against it. The government of a country is a very difficult thing, and the difficulties of government are largely increased in a country like India, which is inhabited by peoples widely differing in race, religion, language, customs, and manners.

The *Almora Advertiser*, of the 15th October, states that the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers of that class have lately made

Circulation
100 copies

it a point to publish extracts from the comments of the native press on such cases as those of Webb, Francis, &c., and to charge the native newspapers with preaching sedition. The charge recoils with redoubled force on our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. They constantly make most unjust attacks on natives, and thus alienate their hearts from the rulers. They see the mote in the eyes of others, but they do not see the beams in their own eyes. When natives are shot like beasts of prey and native women are dishonoured by wicked Europeans, the native journalists are unable to maintain their equanimity, and necessarily condemn such acts in strong language. But it would seem that our Anglo-Indian contemporaries cannot bear to see the misdeeds of their countrymen criticised by the native press, and hence would have it muzzled. But it should be observed that the spread of English education has acquainted the people with their rights and privileges, and an attempt at coercion and repression cannot but be dangerous. The advance of Russia in Central Asia should induce Government to make the British rule more popular with the people by the grant of new concessions to them. The reference made by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone to the native press in one of his late speeches is very re-assuring and removes all apprehension as to the revival of the Press Act. (The *Bhārat Jīvan*, Benares, expresses nearly the same sentiments on the subject.)

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mashr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 14th October, states that the near approach of the Russians to the Indian frontier should have induced Englishmen to strengthen the tie of friendship with the natives. On the contrary, the *London Times* and the Anglo-Indian press have declared a crusade against the Native States and the native press. The passing of the late Press Act was immediately followed by the late Kabul war. Does the renewed agitation against the native press mean the near outbreak of another war?

The *Panjāb Akhbar* (Lahore), of the 15th October, re-

Circulation,
275 copies.

Proposed appointment
of a native to an Assistant
Judgeship in the Panjāb.

grets to state that the new Reorganization Scheme has in no way benefited the native members of the Panjāb Commission. It is understood that only one native officer will be promoted to an Assistant Judgeship, but the Europeans are strongly protesting against this. Englishmen at home show great kindness and hospitality to natives, but the feeling of Anglo-Indians towards the latter is quite different.

The same paper is glad to state that Sir Charles Aitchison

Appointment of natives
to District Judgeships.

observed from his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council at the time of the passing of the Panjāb Courts Bill that the Secretary of State had empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint competent natives to District Judgeships with the sanction of the Supreme Government, and that he intended to make recommendations of this kind. The *Akhbar* trusts that His Honor will redeem this pledge.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 14th October, refer-

Circulation,
900 copies.

Increase in litigation,
Panjāb.

ring to the steady increase in litigation and the repeated re-organization of the Judicial Department in consequence in the Panjāb, remarks that the Government regards the increase in litigation as a sign of the growing prosperity of the people and of their increasing ability to protect their rights. But the Government is mistaken. The growth of litigation is ruining the people. There is no doubt that the poverty of the agricultural classes in the province is chiefly due to this cause. Measures should be adopted to check the evil.

The same paper states that the Panjāb Government

Suggested appointment
of natives as Deputy Com-
missioners in the Panjāb.

would do well if it appointed four natives of tried ability and experience to Deputy Commissionerships under the new Re-organization Scheme. The experiment is sure to

prove highly successful. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that native Deputy Commissioners would do their work with greater care and would be more popular than Europeans, who as a rule pass a great deal of their time in playing and dancing. The paper names a number of native officers of the Panjáb commission whom it considers as qualified for the office in question.

The same paper, of the 13th October, regrets to state that the Panjáb Government has not yet published an Urdu translation of the new Panjáb Municipal Act. Looking at the small number of the native Municipal Commissioners who are acquainted with English, a vernacular translation of the Act cannot be published too soon.

Circulation,
700 copies.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 15th October, referring to the proposed increase in the rates of tuition fees in the schools and colleges in the Panjáb, remarks that the increase is sure to prove a severe blow to the cause of education in the province. It is surprising that while the Education Commission has recommended measures for the extension of education, particularly elementary education, schemes which are calculated to have just the contrary effect are proposed to be introduced into the Panjáb. The public cannot enter too strong a protest against the increase in the fees.

Circulation,
110 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 17th October, states that the District and Sessions Judge of Aligarh has been busy doing criminal work throughout the Daschra vacation. He is in charge of Aligarh and Etah, where criminal litigation is largely on the increase. There should be one Civil and one Sessions Judge in Aligarh.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that Hindus generally indulge in gaming to a very large degree for three days during the Daschra.

Deváli festival, and that many of them are ruined every year in consequence. The Government should interfere and put a stop to the evil.

The *Khair Khudh-i-Adam* (Delhi), of the 18th October, Land-revenue system. adverting to the miserable condition of the agricultural classes, urges the revival of the old native system of land revenue. The assessments should be modified every year according to the produce, and the revenue should be received in kind. Under this arrangement the payment of the Government demand would never press hard on the cultivators, and they would become independent of the village Shylock. Moreover, Government would have an increased interest in the improvement of the soil.

Circulation,
190 copies.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 8th October, states that Case of Bábu Triloki Bábu Triloki Náth, a member of Náth, Fyzabad. Mahárájá Mán Singh's family, was sentenced to imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 by the Magistrate on a charge of assault. On appeal the Judicial Commissioner remitted the imprisonment. It is to be regretted that some subordinate officers are very ready to send natives of rank and position to prison for small offences. Had the editor of the *Árya Mittra* of Amritsar been a European, the so-called offence, for which he has had to undergo imprisonment, would not have been considered an offence at all. The law should be made clearer in order to put a stop to magisterial vagaries.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th October, states Tahsildár of Sharakpur, that it would seem that the high-handedness of Munshi Tulsi Rám, tahsildár of Sharakpur, still continues unabated. The editor receives some new complaints against him every week. He is said to have adopted strange measures to prevent the people from complaining against him to the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore during his tour in Sharakpur in September last.

Circulation,
420 copies.

For a long distance one Chet Rām, a mendicant, accompanied by a number of his disciples, rode ahead of the Deputy Commissioner, dispersing all persons who had assembled on the way to lay their grievances before the Deputy Commissioner. On one occasion Chet Rām placed a person, who desired to complain against the tahsildār, on his own horse and carried him to a distant village. Chet Rām, who is a drunkard and abuses all religions, is a great friend of the tahsildār. Tulsi Rām also placed his men at the Deputy Commissioner's camp and at the doors of the tahsīl and the municipal garden, to prevent any one from having access to the Deputy Commissioner. It is believed that the inhabitants of Sharakpur desired to submit a memorial, bearing 500 signatures, against the tahsildār. But he took the memorial from them by force and threatened that he would send every person who had signed the memorial to prison. But the people prepared another memorial and submitted it to the Deputy Commissioner, who promised to enquire into the matter and to redress their grievances.

Circulation,
525 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 16th October, writing from Multān, states that three European soldiers lately left their barracks at night and committed a great deal of mischief during their nocturnal rambles. A cultivator was killed, and a prostitute, an ass, and a dog wounded by them. The District Magistrate has sentenced two of them to six months' imprisonment each, and committed one to the Chief Court for trial.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 11th October, complains that Christian missionaries are often guilty of very unjustifiable acts in converting Hindūs and Mussulmans to their religion, and that the worst of it is that the officers are unwilling to interfere. A young Brahmin at Lahore, who lately became a Christian, attempted to convert his wife

by deceit. He went to his father-in-law's house, where she lived at the time, and brought her away. As she was not acquainted with his change of religion, she made no objection to go with him. On their arrival at Lahore he told her that his brothers had quarrelled with him and that he had left their house in consequence. He took her to the Mission premises and placed her there in a house with another woman who, she was told, was a Khatráni. Her suspicions were aroused, and she secretly sent word to her brothers-in-law of the difficult situation in which she was placed. Her husband, coming to know that she desired to escape, secretly took her to Kasúr with the assistance of the missionaries, and kept her there in the Mission-house. She took no food for two days. On the third day the missionaries were obliged to surrender her to her brothers-in-law through the interference of the police. If the missionaries are prosecuted by her brothers-in-law, they will plead in defence that she voluntarily went to them to change her religion, and the Court is sure to accept the plea!

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 11th October, complains that native Government servants are generally compelled to retire under the 55 years' rule, even though they are still fit for service. This practice is opposed to the orders of the Supreme Government.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Alam* (Gházipur), of the 13th October, Hindi and the Ballia settlement. complains that Mr. D. T. Roberts, Collector of Ballia, has, under the evil advice of Munshi Bihári Lál, Deputy Collector, allowed the present Settlement papers of that district to be prepared in Hindi. The *Waqáya* condemns the new departure and thinks that it has been made without the permission of the Local Government. Urdu has been the Court language for the last four hundred years. Hindi is to all intents and purposes a dead language, and it is useless to attempt to revive it. It is believed that on the 22nd September, during the late

Circulation,
300 copies.

Ramlila fair at Ballia, the Settlement officials gave a series of dramatic performances in the presence of the European and native officers of the district. In one of the performances the extortion of the survey officials and the high-handedness and injustice of the District Magistrate were represented, and in another the merits of Hindi and the faults of Urdu were exhibited. Mr. Roberts himself being present on the occasion, the temerity of the Settlement officials in performing such plays may be considered as unprecedented. Mr. Roberts can have no difficulty in discovering the wire-puller.

The same paper, advertising to the quarrel which the editor had with the Court Inspector of Police (vide page 603 of the Selections from the vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 25th August, 1884), is glad to state that Mr. J. E. Gill, Joint Magistrate, Gházipur, lately made a thorough enquiry into the matter, and forwarded a report on the result of his enquiries to the District Magistrate, who, on receipt of the report, suspended the Court Inspector and addressed a letter on the subject to the Inspector-General of Police. It is to be hoped that the Local Government will take serious notice of the misconduct of the accused.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 10th October, complains that Mr. Ellenberhassett, District Judge, Lucknow, is a very strict man and gives unnecessary trouble to pleaders and suitors. The procedure which he has introduced into his Court may be entirely in accordance with the law, but as it is new, it should not be enforced strictly. He makes great difficulty in receiving an appeal. Some pleaders have been so much disgusted with him that they never go to his Court. One or two persons are sent by him almost every day to the Magistrate for trial on some charge or another.

NATIVE STATES.

The Reformer (Lahore), of the 8th October, answers the attack made by the *Shaukat-i-Islam* of Hyderabad against the Government of the Mahárájá of Káshmir on the authority of a paragraph that appeared in the *Raft-i-Hind* of Lahore, charging that Government with religious intolerance. *The Reformer* observes that the charge as brought against the Mahárájá's Government is unfounded. The Musalmáns have more religious liberty in Káshmir than the Hindús have in Hyderabad, and the number of Muhammadan mosques in the former far exceeds that of the Hindu temples in the latter. Is our contemporary acquainted with the condition of Hindús in Tonk and Kábul? It should set its own house in order before finding fault with Hindu chiefs. The Musalmáns in Káshmir are as a rule much better off than their co-religionists even in Muhammadan States. Land, trade, commerce, and industries are almost entirely in their hands. In the Sambat year 29 the Sunnis in Káshmir rose upon the Shias, burnt their houses, and committed great atrocities. But the Mahárájá did not punish the culprits with such severity as they deserved, and gave the sufferers no less than thirty lakhs of rupees for the reconstruction of their houses, &c. In the sambat year 32 the arrears of land revenue due by the Muhammadan zamindars, to the extent of 9 lakhs of rupees, were remitted. The Mahárájá has restored to the Musalmáns the Jám-i-Masjid, which had been confiscated by the Sikh rulers, and more than once repaired it at the public expense. He has even extended a canal to the mosque in order to supply water to the Musalmáns for their ablutions.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The Nyáya Sullá (Hardá), of the 15th October, requests to state that the state of things at Indor. Indor is still far from satisfactory. The Bálá Sahib affair has been settled, but the large transfers, suspensions, and dismissals of officers by the Holkar's

Circulation,
250 copies.

government have again created a deep sensation in that State. Several able and experienced officers, such as Khumán Singh, Rámji Hari, Shri Nivásdas, &c., have been dismissed. Other officers are in constant dread and do not know what may happen to-morrow. This is due only to the Mahárájá's avarice and fickleness of mind. But he should speedily put everything to rights. If the Government of India interferes, there is no knowing where its interference would end. The fact is that an able Diwán is required to improve the administration. The Mahárájá has been looking out for a qualified man for the office for some time past, but no competent person will be forthcoming until he offers suitable terms and promises to abide by those terms.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Prayág Samdohár* (Allahabad), of the 13th October, states that Ráo Sálíg Rám has bestowed a great boon on the native community of Allahabad by placing a native in charge of the general post-office. The natives have now free access to the post-office and can easily obtain any information they require. When a native had occasion to go to the post-office in the time of Mr. Buckner, late post-master, he was as much frightened as if he had to go to hell.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
280 copies.

The *Idám* (Meerut), of the 10th October, refers to the quarrel that took place between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Meerut during the late Id festival. Some Musalmáns desired to kill a cow at a Mohammadan mosque within the city, but the Hindús objected to this. The matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, who, after hearing the representatives of the two parties, allowed the Musalmáns to kill the cow at the Idgh, and said that he would pass final orders afterwards as to the general question involved in the case.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 7th October, gives an account of the quarrel, praises the

Circulation,
20 copies.

The same.

Musalmāns for the forbearance exhibited by them on the occasion, and is glad to state that the two classes have appointed a committee, consisting of ten Hindús and ten Musalmāns, to try and settle the dispute amicably.

The *Kavisachan Sudhā* (Benares), of the 13th October, is

Circulation,
250 copies.

Late bathing fair at Benares.

glad to state that the District Magistrate of Benares made good arrangements for the bathing of the people in the Ganges on the occasion of the late moon eclipse. Police constables were placed on the roads to prevent pilgrims from going to those *ghāts* which were flooded by the river, and bathing was allowed only at the Rājghāt and Dāsūmedh. No accidents occurred, owing to these arrangements.

The *Agra Akhbar*, of the 7th October, is glad to state that

Circulation,
150 copies.

Proposed establishment of an industrial school at Agra.

an industrial school will be shortly established at Agra through the efforts of Munshi Jagan Prasad, pleader, and Bábu Madhava Chandra, head-clerk of the Judge's office.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1884.	1884.	
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdū	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Oct. 11th & 18th	Oct. 12th & 20th respectively.	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjāb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Dīvān Bātā Singh,	" 10th, 13th, 15th & 17th.	" 13th, 16th, 17th & 20th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Asrā Akhbar</i>	Agā	Ditto	Weekly	Khawā Yāzūf Ali,	" 7th & 14th	" 11th & 18th respectively.	150 "
4	<i>Asn-i-Sikandar</i>	Moridābād	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	Sep. 17th, 25th, & 2nd Oct.	" 13th	80 "
5	<i>Asn-i-Akbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dillāwar Ali	Oct. 8th, & 16th	" 11th & 20th respectively.	145 "
6	<i>Akbar-i-'Asm</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hamid Khan.	" 7th & 14th.	" 11th & 17th respectively.	80 "
7	<i>Akbar-i-'Asm</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Makund Rām	" 8th, 11th, & 15th.	" 11th, 14th, & 18th respectively.	1,380 "
8	<i>Asm-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-ul-din	7th & 14th	" 12th & 19th respectively.	" "
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdū-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rāi	" 11th & 14th	" 13th & 16th respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt).
10	<i>Asm-i-Akbar</i>	Almorā	Hindī	Weekly	Sadā Nand.	" 18th	" 16th	102 copies.
11	<i>Asm-i-Akbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Chaudan Lal	" 11th	" 15th	150 "

	Anguman-i-Panjab ... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anguman-i-Panjab	11th & 18th	14th & 21st respectively	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt)
12							
13	Anwara-i-Akhbar ... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur ...	9th	17th	250 copies.
14	Aror Vansh Prabodh ... Fyzabad ...	Ditto	Monthly	Sheo Prasad ...	For Oct.	12th	300 "
15	Arya Patra ... Bareilly ...	Hind-Urdu	Ditto	Secretary to the Arya Samaj.	"	"	150 "
16	Asdote-i-Sunnat ... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammed Hussain,	For June July & Aug.	11th	350 "
17	Asraf-i-Akhbar ... Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	Oct. 11th	15th	110 "
18	Asraf-i-Bandha ... Aligarh	Hind-Engl.	Weekly	Tota Ram	10th & 17th	13th & 18th	110 "
19	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
20	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
21	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
22	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
23	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
24	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
25	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
26	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
27	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
28	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
29	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "
30	Asraf-i-Nasr ... Benares	Hind.	Ditto	Ram Krishan Varmā	13th & 20th	14th & 21st,	1,400 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
31	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindī-Urdū,	Bi-weekly	Mahābir Prasad	Oct. 11th, 15th & 18th.	Oct. 13th, 17th, & 20th respectively.	150 copies.
32	Jaipur-4-Th	Mearut	Urdū	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 8th & 16th	" 12th & 17th respectively.	90 "
33	Kanadash	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yaqub,	" 13th	" 15th	250
34	Kashī Pathrikā	Benares	Hindī-Urdū,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 10th & 17th	" 13th & 19th respectively.	500 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)
35	Kashī Punch	Benāsin	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain	" 11th	" 13th	110 copies,
36	Kashī Vachan Sudhā	Benares	Hindī	Weekly	Chintamani Bāo	" 13th & 20th	" 14th & 21st respectively.	350 "
37	Kashī Samachar	Allahābād,	Urdū	Monthly	Sheo Narayan	For Sep. 8th & 16th	" 13th & 20th respectively.	187 "
38	Kashī Khabar-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	" 4th & 12th	" 13th & 21st respectively.	190 "
39	Kashī Khabar-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahā Narayan	" 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th & 18th.	" 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, & 20th respectively.	166 "
40	Kashī Khabar-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Reli Lal	" 4th & 12th	" 13th & 21st respectively.	400 "
41	Kashī Khabar	Benares	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harankh Bāi	" 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th & 18th.	" 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, & 20th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
42	Lahore-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Hādis Abdullah	Sep. 7th & 14th	" 11th	84 copies.
43	Lahore-i-Nar	Mearut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbal-i-din	Oct. 1st	" "	130 "

44	<i>Lyall Gazette</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	...	8th & 16th	12th & 19th respectively	90	...
45	<i>Masdar Gazette</i>	...	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	...	13th	13th	200	...
46	<i>Masdar-i-Qaiser</i>	...	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	14th	14th & 20th	30	...
47	<i>Madia-i-Naz</i>	...	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	...	11th & 18th	respectively	200	...
48	<i>Misra-i-Darakhehda</i>	...	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	8th	15th	175	...
49	<i>Misra-i-Nawaz</i>	...	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mahbub-ullah	...	8th & 16th	respectively	270	...
50	<i>Misra Vids</i>	...	Lehore	Hindi	Ditto	Ditto	Mukund Ram	...	13th	15th	100	...
51	<i>Misra-i-Lan</i>	...	Agra	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	...	10th	14th	100	...
52	<i>Mushtak-i-Abbas</i>	...	Batambakli	Ditto	Weekly	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf	...	8th	15th	175	...
53	<i>Nagar-i-Azam</i>	...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	...	9th & 6th	14th & 19th	143	...
54	<i>Najm-i-Abbas</i>	...	Bakwah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rahu-llah Khan	...	Oct.	respectively	195	...
55	<i>Najm-i-Bihar</i>	...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	P. n. d. l. A. v. t. f. r. Krishn.	...	Oct. 8th	11th	350	...
56	<i>Najm-i-Agra</i>	...	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnad Dás	...	Oct. 15th	17th	96	...
57	<i>Najm-i-Bihar</i>	...	Patna	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Kanj Bihari Lal	...	14th	16th	775	...
58	<i>Najm-i-Bihar</i>	...	Bachan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiaz Ahmad	...	8th & 16th	11th & 19th	300	...
59	<i>Najm-i-Bihar</i>	...	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	8th & 16th	11th & 15th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)	...
60	<i>Najm-i-Bihar</i>	...	Bachan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Hussain	...	"	respectively	275	...
61	<i>Najm-i-Bihar</i>	...	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Hoshan Lal	...	12th	17th	200	...
62	<i>Najm-i-Bihar</i>	...	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	...	11th & 13th	14th & 19th	300	...
63	<i>Najm-i-Bihar</i>	...	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	8th	15th	200	...
64	<i>Najm-i-Bihar</i>	...	Haridwar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bamdeva, Bhikar	...	8th & 15th	11th & 17th	300	...

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
65	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	1884. Oct. 11th to 21st	1884. Oct. 11th to 21st respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
66	Oudh Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	7th & 14th	11th & 17th respectively.	450 copies.
67	Panjab Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim,	8th, 11th, 15th & 18th	13th, 15th, 19th & 21st respectively.	275
68	Panjab Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-i-din	8th & 15th	12th & 18th respectively.	80
69	Patila Akhbar	... Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	15th	16th	203
70	Praedg Samachar	... Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	13th & 20th	13th & 20th respectively.	700
71	Princes of Wales Gazette.	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesbi Lal	Sep. 20th 4th & 12th Oct.	15th & 19th respectively.	...
72	Quakers Akhbar	... Jullundur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	Oct. 11th & 18th	19th & 19th respectively.	110
73	Rafai-i'-Am	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	1st, 8th & 16th	13th & 21st	400
74	Rafai-i'-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	11th & 18th	12th & 19th respectively.	400
75	Rafai-i'-Akhbar	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	15th	17th	350
76	Rafai-i'-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	10th, 14th, & 17th,	11th, 15th, & 18th respectively.	420

77	Rajpootana Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi,	Weekly	Murad Ali	18th	15th & 18th	160
78	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	8th & 15th	11th & 18th	700
79	Sadique-i-Akbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	9th & 16th	13th & 18th	264
80	Safar-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulqi Dás	16th	18th	300
81	Sadique-i-Akbar	Badrabad	Ditto	Daily	Muhammed Afzal Ali	6th to 12th	15th	...
82	Sajjan Kishan Sadhana	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	6th & 13th	12th & 20th	215
83	Shah-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmed Hasan	10th	respectively.	100
84	Shah-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammed Ibrahim	14th	13th	175
85	Shah-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	him.	4th & 12th	18th	100
86	Sard-i-Quadrat	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	9th	16th	70
87	Taluk	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Raza	5th	17th	105
88	Tamara	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Bahat Ali Khan	16th	16th	125
89	Tamara-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Patan Chaud	8th & 16th	11th & 18th	198
90	Tamara-i-Hind	Sikot	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammed Ali	12th, & 19th	respectively.	200
91	Tamara-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Mirza Mavahid	8th to 18th	13th & 20th	900
92	Tamara-i-Hind	Dhar	Moradabad	Weekly	Gyan Chand	Sep. 29th, 6th, & 13th Oct.	11th to 21st	120
93	Tamara-i-Hind	Ghazipur,	Urdu	Ditto	Harji Bhikar	6th & 13th	12th & 20th	300

PRIYA DAS,

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